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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

NEW NATIONS

A total of 24 new nations have been born since 1941. The newest country is Malaya, which became independent of British rule a little more than a year ago. One of the new lands—Syria—later joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic.

The list of other newcomers to the world family of countries includes: Iceland in Europe. Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel in the Middle East. Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolian People's Republic, Pakistan, and the Philippines in Asia. Also divided lands—North and South Korea, and North and South Viet Nam in Asia. Ghana, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia in Africa.

CONGRESSMEN TRAVEL

As a rule, great numbers of congressmen go on fact-finding tours soon after Congress adjourns. But because this is an election year in which numerous lawmakers must face the voters, a smaller number of congressmen than usual are preparing for or have already left on trips abroad.

A "FOOD YEAR"?

All nations of the world should work together to fight hunger just as they are now cooperating under the International Geophysical Year (IGY) to make a scientific study of the earth and the space around us. So says Dr. B. R. Sen, head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Dr. Sen wants the world's countries to set up an "International Food Year" similar to the current IGY program. At present, he points out, more than half of the globe's estimated 2.7 billion people are underfed.

FISHING DISPUTE

Gunboats from Britain and Iceland aren't trading shots yet, but a fishing dispute between the 2 island countries has almost come to a shooting scrap. Iceland claims the exclusive fishing rights in waters within 12 miles of its shores, while London insists that waters beyond 3 miles of national shorelines are international seas open to all countries. Both sides are now trying to settle this dispute in a friendly way.

INVITATION TO NIXON

Not long ago, Vice President Nixon received a warm invitation from Colombia to return to that country. The invitation was signed by at least 15,000 Colombians, who reminded the Vice President that he is always welcome in their country.

Last May, Colombia was one of the Latin American lands visited by Mr. Nixon that gave him an enthusiastic welcome. In certain other nearby lands the Vice President was badly treated by angry demonstrators.



CHIANG KAI-SHEK, head of Chinese Nationalist government, inspects honor guard of Marines while visiting U. S. aircraft carrier off island of Taiwan

Future of Two Chinas

The Big Question Is Whether Negotiations Can Solve Long-Range Difficulties Between These Enemy Lands

THE United States faced an extremely dangerous conflict in Asia last week. The crisis arose when huge Red China turned artillery, planes, and ships against small anti-communist islands off her coast.

The islands are part of the Nationalist Republic of China, which once was the mainland government. Its President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was forced by Red attack in 1949 to flee to the island of Taiwan (Formosa), 100 miles off the Red coast.

The United States still recognizes Chiang as head of government for all China, although he holds only islands. His Taiwan republic belongs to the United Nations, and American forces are pledged to protect him under certain conditions. This pledge—which could take us into war—made the Red assault of special concern to us.

We do not recognize the mainland government of communist boss Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, and it has so far been kept out of the UN. The UN General Assembly begins its regular annual session tomorrow (Tuesday, September 16), and—as in past years—the question of membership for Red China is up for debate.

Very probably the UN will also discuss ideas for helping to end the crisis created by the latest military action of the Chinese communists. Its actions along this line will depend in large extent upon whether negotiations between leaders of our government and Red China can bring about an understanding concerning the disputed islands.

Opposing forces. To increase our power in the China area, some U. S. 6th fleet naval units were sent from the Mideast to the Pacific. Air Force jet fighters and other craft were rushed from our west coast to the new danger spot. The additional fighting groups strengthened the 7th fleet—U. S. Navy arm regularly on duty in the Pacific—and American military missions which have been on Taiwan for the past several years.

The reinforced Navy alone had 6 aircraft carriers with around 500 fighters and bombers—some of which could probably carry nuclear weapons. The naval force was greater than any we have stationed close to Taiwan in the past.

Chiang's Chinese forces include an army of perhaps 300,000 fighting troops, a 500-plane air force with some

(Continued on page 6)

Controversy on Race Problems

Will Supreme Court Decision Raise or Lower Tension Over Serious Issue?

A NEWSPAPER in our nation's capital recently called the school segregation question "one of the most troublesome problems that has ever beset the American people."

The U. S. Supreme Court, whose regular annual term does not begin until next month, has been holding special sessions to deal with this difficult issue. The specific question before the Court has involved Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. But the answer will exert far-reaching influence in other parts of the country, where lower tribunals will seek to use it for guidance.

Whether the Supreme Court's decision on the Little Rock case will be announced before this newspaper is in the hands of its readers, we do not know. Daily papers, along with radio and TV reports, will keep you informed on last-minute developments. The purpose of this article is to describe the issue that has been brought before the Court, and to give essential background information.

Here is how the situation in Little Rock came to a boiling point. After the U. S. Supreme Court, in 1954, had ruled against racial segregation in public schools, Little Rock's Board of Education drew up a gradual plan for integrating—or merging—the city's white and Negro school systems. The arrangement was approved by a federal district court. Under it, a few Negroes were selected to enter Central High School in the autumn of 1957.

Opposition to this plan grew in intensity. Finally, just about a year ago, President Eisenhower sent Army paratroopers to escort 9 Negro pupils into Central High. Though the paratroopers were eventually withdrawn, Little Rock continued to live under an atmosphere of tension.

Because of such tension, members of the school board decided that it would be better if integration efforts

(Continued on page 2)

TEACHERS—YOUR CHART IS COMING

TEACHERS subscribing to 15 or more copies of the AMERICAN OBSERVER will receive a free copy of our new, two-color wall chart—"The United States in Facts and Figures." But—don't look for your chart right away! In order to make it as timely as possible and to provide information which will be valuable for the next 2 years, we want to include results of the forthcoming November elections in each state. Charts will be mailed, therefore, as soon as possible after election results are known.

The chart will present well over 3,000 facts—geographic, economic, political, social—comparing all the states, including the new one of Alaska, and U. S. territories. In addition, there will be 2 large inset maps of the present 48 states and one of Alaska.

We believe that "The United States in Facts and Figures," like our world chart of last fall, will prove to be a convenient and, we hope, valuable and useful classroom reference source for you and your students.

Race Problems

(Continued from page 1)

were given up for the time being, and if Central High were reopened this fall as an all-white school. A federal district court supported their view and approved a 2½-year suspension of the Little Rock integration program.

The case then went through a higher tribunal—a U. S. circuit court of appeals—and finally was taken to the Supreme Court in our nation's capital.

In earlier cases, this Court has said that the states and communities should make "a prompt and reasonable start" toward integrating their school systems, and that the job should be carried forward "with all deliberate speed." Observers have felt that the high Court, in handling the Little Rock controversy, might further spell out its ideas on how fast the integration process should move. (Perhaps it has already done this.)

Does the difficult situation in Little Rock justify a 2½-year postponement of integration there? Mr. Richard Butler, an attorney for the Little Rock school board, has told the Supreme Court's 9 justices that such a postponement is necessary. If integration is continued at the present time, he says, tension and bitterness will ruin the city's public schools—thus working a hardship on white and Negro students alike.

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, an attorney prominent in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.), asked the Supreme Court not to approve any suspension of the Little Rock integration program. He argued that the U. S. Constitution—as interpreted by the Court—requires public school integration, and that threats of disorder should not be allowed to interrupt the process.

According to a decision made by the Little Rock school board 2 weeks ago, Central High has been scheduled to open today, September 15. However, the Arkansas legislature recently passed a measure which permits Governor Orval Faubus to close any school that receives integration orders from a court.

Such is the immediate background of today's happenings in Little Rock.

Virginia, along with Arkansas, has been a center of attention in the school-integration struggle this year. Strenuous efforts have been made, through federal courts, to place Negro pupils in the white schools of several Virginia communities. A state law, however, declares that any public school is to be closed automatically if it admits pupils of both races. The Vir-

ginia situation is almost certain to be affected, in one way or another, by what the U. S. Supreme Court decides in connection with Little Rock, Arkansas.

Long struggle. Racial troubles have cropped up many times in this nation's history. As we have noted, though, the present crisis began in 1954—after the Supreme Court ruled against the operation of separate public schools for white and Negro students.

Before the 1954 decision was made, 17 states and the District of Columbia required public school segregation, and it was permitted elsewhere in some cases. The fully segregated area was mainly in the Southeast—though it reached as far north as Missouri and Delaware, and as far west as Texas.

For a long time, despite complaints from large numbers of Negroes and from many white people, our federal courts agreed that any state could—if it chose—maintain segregation in the schools and various other places. In a famous 1896 decision, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that a state could require separate railway coaches for Negroes and white people, so long as neither race had to use inferior equipment.

Applying this same doctrine to the schools, federal courts held that the states were free to provide separate educational systems for white and Negro students, though schools for both groups were supposed to be of equal quality.

Opponents of segregation raised 2 objections:

(1) "The 'separate but equal' rule is not always followed," they said. "In many communities, Negro schools are inferior to those used by white students."



GOVERNOR FAUBUS of Arkansas accuses federal authorities of interfering with local matters in his state

(2) "Segregation," they argued, "represents an effort to mark Negroes as an inferior race. Through its discouraging effect on Negro youths, it causes real inequality and violates their rights as Americans."

Defenders of segregation replied:

"We agree that Negroes are entitled to schools which are just as good as those provided for their white neighbors. But no race has a right to insist on close association with another, unless the intermingling is acceptable to both groups. Separate school facilities help minimize racial tensions and friction, which are harmful to all concerned. As a matter of fact, many Negroes prefer separate schools."

Four years ago, the Supreme Court re-examined and overturned the "separate but equal" rule, so far as public elementary and high schools were con-

cerned. Legal cases, brought up before the nation's 9 top justices, had posed this question:

Even if the facilities and equipment for both races are equal, is public school segregation unjust? Does it violate the Negroes' guaranteed Constitutional rights of equality? On May 17, 1954, a unanimous Court said: "We believe that it does." Two years later, this decision against public school segregation was extended to cover tax-supported colleges and universities.

One other Supreme Court ruling needs to be mentioned at this point. It is the decree in which the Court avoided setting any definite schedule or deadline for school integration, but instead simply called for "a prompt and reasonable start." This decision came in May 1955, just as schools were closing for the summer.



THURGOOD MARSHALL, chief lawyer of the N.A.A.C.P., has led the legal fight for public-school integration

How much integration has occurred as a result of the Court's rulings? In the area where segregation was required at the time of the 1954 decision, there are about 3,000 school districts that contain members of both races. By now, integration has occurred in approximately one-fourth of these local areas.

The District of Columbia, where segregation prevailed until 1954, has fully merged its white and Negro school systems. Moreover, school segregation has been eliminated in certain western and midwestern areas where it was once permitted, though not required.

Integration has begun in all parts of West Virginia, and in most school districts of Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland. It is under way in about 30% of the districts in Delaware and 17% of those in Texas. It has begun in a comparatively small number of communities in Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

States that have remained solidly against merging the school systems are: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Battle of laws. Legislatures in the anti-integration states have adopted many laws aimed at keeping their white and Negro schools separate despite the decrees of the Supreme Court. There are, as we have noted in connection with Arkansas and Virginia, measures to permit or require the closing of public schools if integration can't be avoided by any other means. Where this is done, education presumably will be left in the hands of private groups, which are not now covered by the Court's rulings.

In undertaking "massive resistance" against integration, states have



CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN. As head of United States Supreme Court, former California governor is in spotlight of integration controversy.

worked out many other legal devices. Court tests on some of these plans are already in progress.

The attitude of groups that are determined to resist integration was expressed some time ago by a Virginia newspaper, the *Richmond News Leader*. That paper said:

"If one remedial law is ruled invalid, then let us try another, and if the second is ruled invalid, then let us enact a third"

"When the Court proposes that its social revolution be imposed upon the South 'as soon as practicable,' there are those of us who would respond that 'as soon as practicable' means never at all."

Southerners who favor segregation argue that their states have been working hard to raise the standards of Negro schools and to assist the Negroes in many other ways. But now, says former Governor James Byrnes of South Carolina, the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings have stirred up "suspicion and fear" between the races.

Southerners also raise this argument: "In northern cities, white people and Negroes tend to live in different neighborhoods and—for that reason—to use different schools. Many northerners, while content with such an arrangement, seek to force integration upon the South—in violation of the various states' Constitutional rights to manage their own school systems as they see fit."

Another viewpoint. Mr. John B. Orr, Jr., of the Florida legislature, recently commented that racial discrimination of one kind or another can be found "in all sections of our country." But he went on to say:

"I believe the maintenance of segregation is morally wrong"

"Segregation is largely responsible for the economic retardation of the South [It] has caused a large segment of our population to be poorly educated and thus has caused a depression of the living standards of all"

"I believe . . . that the government closest to the people should [have the] most . . . power. Therefore, I favor home rule for cities and counties, and I favor states' rights."

"However . . . the states [need] to recognize that with every right there is a corresponding obligation to all of the people."

Mr. Orr continues: "I do not believe compulsory segregation can be eliminated overnight; and no amount of decisions, edicts, or bayonets can accomplish this result." But he urges southern leaders to "devote their time,

(Concluded on p. 3, col. 4)



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER faces difficult decisions in connection with the topic of public school integration

Fiery Nasser Is Key Figure in Middle East

Conflicting Views Are Held About Unpredictable Egyptian Leader

It is said that when he was only 7 years old, Gamal Abdel Nasser first displayed the rebellious tendencies which have played such a large part in his later life. According to an often repeated story, Nasser's father once found his son digging holes in the yard and warned him to cease this activity at once. That night young Nasser crept outdoors and dug a hole so large that his father, the next day, stumbled into it.

This account may be only a legend similar to the story of George Washington's cutting down the cherry tree. Still, its popularity illustrates the point that Nasser is looked upon as a man who will stubbornly resist any effort to keep him from doing what he sets out to do.

Politics at Early Age

Nasser was sent to Cairo at an early age to obtain his education. He soon became interested in politics. Once, at the age of 17, he landed in jail for participating in an anti-government demonstration. He did well in his studies, though, and won an appointment to the Royal Military Academy.

Upon graduation from the Academy, Nasser served for some years as an officer in the Egyptian Army. During this period he began to plot a revolution which would one day overthrow the regime of King Farouk. Nasser was convinced from his experiences as an officer that the army, and Farouk's government as a whole, were hopelessly corrupt. During the 1940's he began to enlist the support of other young officers who felt the way he did.

The war against Israel in 1948 uncovered further inefficiency and corruption in the administration and enabled Nasser to intensify his recruiting activities. His followers now began to gain positions in important government departments.

Finally, in July of 1952, Nasser's dream was realized. A swift, bloodless

revolt proved successful. Farouk was forced to flee the country and a military junta (committee) took command of the government.

For the following 2 years, Nasser exerted his influence from behind the scenes, with General Naguib serving as both President and Premier of the new regime. In 1954, Nasser came to the forefront assuming both of these positions. Since then he has been Egypt's undisputed ruler.

Six years ago, Nasser was little



GAMAL ABDEL NASSER of Egypt aims to unite Mideast's Arab lands

known, except among a small group in his own country. Today, he is one of the most frequently discussed men in the world. His decisions could well decide the future balance of power between East and West.

What kind of man is Nasser? What does he really think?

Many of his critics say: Nasser is becoming crazed with power. He is a complete dictator in his own country and will not be satisfied until he brings the Middle East and much of Africa under his sway. He will use any tactics, forceful or otherwise, to achieve

his aims. His supporters reply: Nasser is not interested in personal success. A strong hand is necessary in Egypt today because the people are not well enough educated to run their own affairs. It is true that Nasser would like to bring the various Arab states under a single federation, but this is what the Arab peoples want. He is merely trying to help them fulfill their desires.

Is Nasser a communist? No one can ignore the fact that he has worked closely with Russia for the past several years. The Egyptian army has been largely equipped with Russian weapons. During periods of crisis in the Middle East, the Soviet Union and Egypt have formed a united front against the West.

Some observers interpret these facts as proof that Nasser is an outright ally of Russia. Others say that he is using Russian backing to rid the Middle East of what he feels is undue European and American influence. Nasser, they feel, is far too independent to allow his country to come under the control of any outside power, including the Soviet Union.

A Dangerous Game

Both sides in the controversy agree that Nasser is playing a dangerous game. If Russia is allowed to gain too firm a political and economic foothold in Egypt, she will be difficult to dislodge.

The question of whether we can deal with Nasser is one of the most important of all. From the attacks made on the United States and other western nations in the Egyptian press and over the Cairo radio, it would appear to be a hopeless task. When Nasser's agents incite violence against governments friendly to the free world, their actions make it all the more difficult to cooperate with him.

Occasionally, though, he has demonstrated some willingness to try and

work out his differences with the United States. At the height of the Middle East crisis he spent 4 hours talking over the situation with Robert Murphy, a special representative of our State Department. Shortly afterwards, he joined with other Arab states in putting forth a plan in the United Nations which has considerably reduced tensions in the Middle East. Temporarily, at least, he appears to be abandoning "indirect aggression" aimed at bringing about the downfall of pro-western governments such as that in Jordan.

Fiery, unpredictable, a symbol of the hopes and desires of Arabs of many countries, President Nasser remains a mystery. —By TIM COSS

Race Problems

(Concluded from page 2)

energy, and talent to . . . working out a positive—though gradual—plan of abolishing compulsory segregation."

In conclusion: These are among the arguments that have been set forth in the bitter dispute over segregation. It is expected that this topic will be a major source of trouble for years, regardless of decisions that may now be reached concerning immediate problems in Little Rock and elsewhere. —By TOM MYER

Pronunciations

Abderrahman Neggai—äb'dër-räk'män nêg'äi
 Andrei Gromyko—än-drä' grō-mī'kō
 Balafrej—bäl'uh-frêzh'
 Chiang Kai-shek—jyäng ki-shêk
 Chou En-lai—jō ên-läi
 Gamal Abdel Nasser—gä-mäl' äb-dêl näs'êr
 Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wä-hur-läl' nê'-rōo
 Mao Tse-tung—mou dzü-dōong
 Medhi Ben Barka—mêd'i bën bär'kä
 Mulai Hassan—mō-lä hä-sän'
 Sun Yat-sen—sōn yät-sên

Attention Lads! Feminine Power Is Rapidly Growing

DEAR Miss Teen-ager:

Do follow the political campaigns this fall. Note the election results in November. You may be surprised to learn how many women take an active part in this nation's affairs and hold responsible positions in federal and state governments—as well as in county, town, and city administrations.

At present, all but 7 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin—have women legislators. In all, there are 314 feminine state lawmakers. In addition, women hold seats in the current legislatures of Alaska (now becoming our 49th state), Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

There are 14 women in Congress now—13 as members of the House and 1 in the Senate. The feminine senator is Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

Some 150 women serve as judges in federal, state, and local courts. The ladies also hold roles in the United Nations. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—widow of our wartime President—has long taken an active part in UN affairs.

More than 60 women now have im-

portant jobs in our embassies and legations abroad. Frances Willis is U. S. Minister to Denmark, a country that received our first woman minister—Ruth Bryan Rohde—in 1933. She was a daughter of William Jennings Bryan, onetime Democratic Presidential nominee and a Secretary of State under President Wilson.

In the Department of State, Frances Knight directs the Passport Office. She has the difficult task of deciding whether or not to issue a passport to a citizen, so that he can travel to other lands. Decisions against issuing a passport have on occasion led to Supreme Court rulings, and Miss Knight's division is often a center of controversy. She is looked upon as one of the most capable women in the federal government.

More than 560,000 women are in federal service, and they make up about a fourth of the civilian workers employed by Uncle Sam. Some 23,000,000 women—around a third of the nation's working force—hold jobs today in government, private industry, the professions, and technical fields. About 12,000 are doctors, 7,000 are

lawyers, and 15,000 are engineers or chemists.

Such a picture as this did not always exist. It has taken many years to break down the barriers.

It is just over 38 years now, in fact, that women in all states have had the right to vote. They gained the privilege in August 1920, when the 19th



MARGARET CHASE SMITH of Maine is at this time the only woman to hold membership in the U. S. Senate

Amendment was added to the Constitution.

Early leaders in the fight to obtain voting rights for women were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony. These 3 leaders began their campaign in the mid-1800's. At first, they were ridiculed, but gradually they won supporters.

In 1869, the Territory of Wyoming gave women the right to vote. When it joined the Union, Wyoming was the first state in which feminine citizens could take part in elections. By 1914, they could do so in 7 more states. Then, in 1920, came the Constitutional Amendment.

During the years women were also fighting for—and winning—the privilege of carrying on careers.

Women in foreign lands have been making gains, too. This summer, for the first time, Mexican women voted in a national election. The United Nations says that there are now only 11 countries in which women have no voting rights. These are Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Paraguay, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and Yemen.

The Story of the Week

Two Multimillionaires in New York Governor Race

One of the most colorful political races this fall is a contest for New York's governorship by 2 multimillionaires—Averell Harriman and Nelson Rockefeller. Harriman, nearly 67, is seeking another term as governor of his native state. Republican Rockefeller, 50, is making his first bid for elective office.

Harriman's father made a fortune in railroads. A Republican until he turned 37, the New York governor then switched parties and held important posts in the Democratic Administrations of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. Harriman was elected governor of New York in 1954, and unsuccessfully sought the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1956.

In private life, Harriman is a rail-



Rockefeller



Harriman

road executive and the head of several other enterprises. He is said to have a personal fortune of some \$100,000,000.

Rockefeller bears the name of a family that gained its wealth from oil, railroads, and other ventures. The Rockefeller family fortune is now estimated at well over a billion dollars.

In addition to supervising philanthropic and other projects of the Rockefeller family, New York's Republican gubernatorial candidate has also held a number of public posts—though never in an elective office. They include that of Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Eisenhower Administration. He also has a keen interest in the social and economic development of Latin America.

Uncle Sam Prods Moscow To Accept Atom Test Ban

Unless there is a last-minute hitch, western and communist representatives will begin talks October 31 on a global ban of nuclear tests. Uncle Sam has called for these talks as a step toward adopting the atomic test ban program worked out last summer by western and communist scientists at Geneva, Switzerland. Russia has agreed to the October meeting.

At the Geneva talks, scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain agreed that virtually all nuclear blasts can be detected by (1) setting up some 180 stations around the globe—including communist lands and the high seas—to reveal secret atomic tests; and (2) organizing roving teams of experts to track down any "suspicious" evidence of nuclear explosions.

The big problem now is to get Moscow to agree to a hard and fast international inspection system. In the past, the Soviets stubbornly refused to permit outsiders to make inspection trips into their territory.

Meanwhile, the United States has declared a temporary end to all nuclear tests beginning October 31 if the proposed talks begin as scheduled. We have agreed to extend this ban year by year if progress is made toward effective policing of nuclear blasts, and if Moscow doesn't conduct secret tests of its own.

Leaders Who Play Major Roles in Chinese Conflict

Two men—Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek and communist boss Mao Tse-tung—play leading roles in the dramatic struggle between Red China and the government of Taiwan.

Chiang, who will soon be 71, is a former ruler of China who now controls only Taiwan and nearby islands. Chiang served most of his life as a soldier and government official. He rose to leadership of his country in 1925 after the death of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China.

Chiang still regards himself as the rightful ruler of China and hasn't given up hope of returning some day as leader of that vast country.

Mao, 65, is boss of China's Communist Party, which controls the country's government on the mainland. As a youth he decided that communism was needed to overcome his land's poverty and lack of unity. In the early 1920's he helped organize the Chinese Communist Party, through which he launched his determined climb to power.

The big question now is: Can Mao's and Chiang's differences be peacefully settled?

General Assembly Has Heavy Work Load Ahead

After a brief rest from the emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Middle East, delegates of the 81-nation UN body are returning to their desks. The regular General Assembly session opens tomorrow (September 16) in New York City.

One of the first duties of the General Assembly will be to choose its president for the coming year. The outgoing chief of the UN group is New Zealand's Sir Leslie Munroe, who has represented his country in the world forum since 1952.

Issues likely to be discussed by the Assembly are (1) world disarmament; (2) continuing problems in the Middle East; and (3) the crisis between Red and Nationalist China.

The opening of the UN body will be attended by foreign affairs chiefs or other top leaders of most member nations. The United States will be represented by Secretary of State Dulles. Foreign Ministers Selwyn Lloyd of Britain, Maurice de Murville of France, and Andrei Gromyko of Russia will also attend.

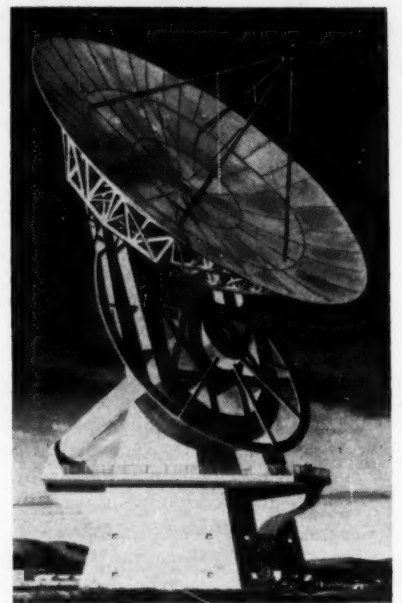
Meanwhile, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., will continue to head our regular UN delegation, assisted by James Wadsworth and Mrs. Oswald Lord. Other American delegates to the forthcoming session are singing star Marian Anderson, Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Republican Senator Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa, labor leader George Harrison, former State Department official Herman Phleger, and Texas businessman Watson Wise.

Record School Enrollment Of 45,000,000 Students

An all-time high of 45,000,000 Americans are in school this year. The greatest increase in enrollment this year over last is in the grade schools. They now have approximately 31,800,000 pupils, as against 30,670,000 during 1957-1958.

High school enrollments jumped to 8,880,000 students, an increase of 456,000 over last year. Almost half of those who complete their high school education now go on to college. Enrollment in colleges, universities, and other advanced schools, meanwhile, stands at over 4,000,000—some 170,000 more than last year.

Are the states and local govern-



RADIO TELESCOPE—to be set up in Green Bank, West Virginia—will pick up radio waves from outer space. It may add greatly to knowledge of astronomers about the universe.

ments providing classrooms, teachers, and school equipment fast enough to take care of the ever-increasing number of students?

Supporters and opponents of federal aid to education sharply disagree over the answer to this question. In the 85th Congress, no proposals to help provide federal funds for building more schools were approved. The education measure passed by the outgoing Congress provides:

(1) Student loans, to be repaid over several years' time, for young people who want to go to college. (2) Federal funds to help states buy equipment needed to improve facilities for teaching the sciences and foreign languages. (3) Special payments to students who seek an advanced college degree.

India's Nehru Believes Communism Will Perish

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who generally bends over backward to avoid taking sides in the global struggle between communism and democracy, recently expressed his opinion that the Red system of government will eventually be overthrown.

The Indian leader says the biggest weakness of communism is that it "ignores certain essential needs of human nature." Among these he includes individual freedoms. He also condemns the Reds for their violence and brutality toward opponents.

Mr. Nehru praises Russia's educational program because it provides schooling for large numbers of people. But this very program, he feels, will lead to communism's downfall. Why? Because educated people will not long "tolerate suppression of freedom."

News Analysts Give Their Views on 85th Congress

While there is the usual disagreement over the merits of specific measures passed and turned down by the 85th Congress, the majority of newspaper editorial writers and columnists call it one of the most productive Congresses in many years. During its 2-year life, it acted upon an unusually



SOVIET EDITORS, who visited our offices this summer, look over copy of **AMERICAN OBSERVER**. They came to United States under an exchange program. The schools in Russia, they agreed, do not study and discuss the type of controversial problems appearing regularly in the **OBSERVER**.

large number of important bills. (See last week's paper for a summary of what was done during the 2nd session of this Congress which adjourned late in August.)

Though the outgoing Congress was controlled by the Democrats, many members of both parties saw eye to eye on numerous issues. There was more bipartisanship than is often the case. There was a minimum of sharp political bickering in the 85th, even though 1958 is an election year for all members of the House and one-third of the senators.

Citizenship Day Will Be Observed on September 17

"I promise to be a better citizen this year." Such pledges will be made by Americans across the nation on Wednesday, September 17. On that date, our country celebrates Citizenship Day. It is the 171st anniversary of the signing of our Constitution in Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

Citizenship Day is a time to give thanks for the Constitution, which contains the guarantees of freedom and the principles that make possible our democratic government. It is also a day for thinking about the privileges and duties that are ours as citizens.

It is well to remember, on Citizenship Day, that both American-born citizens and persons who moved to this country from other lands and have met requirements for becoming citizens enjoy the same privileges of freedom. Rights of both groups are protected by the Constitution.

Coastal Water Areas Are Under Dispute

One of the world's biggest nations, communist China, and one of the smallest, Iceland, are creating considerable furor currently over the question of territorial waters.

Red China, as part of her war against Nationalist China (see page 1 article), now says that she controls waters up to a 12-mile limit from Chi-



ALASKAN STREET SCENE. Two youths in the prospective new state go shopping in Fairbanks. This city is a supply center for interior of Alaska.

nese shores. The old limit, the one observed by most nations, is 3 miles. The new distance takes in the Nationalist islands off the Reds' mainland coast.

In making the claim, the Chinese Reds have warned U. S. ships and planes not to cross the 12-mile line to aid Chiang Kai-shek's troops defending Quemoy. The Reds even have declared that the 12-mile limit applies to Taiwan, Chiang's main island 100 miles from the China mainland. The U. S. government does not recognize the new line, but it may be used as a Red pretext for charging us with aggression when we cross it—even in going to anti-Red Taiwan.

Iceland wants a 12-mile limit, she says, to keep fishing grounds around her island from being exhausted. This has brought the small nation, ranked

67th in size among the world's countries, into sharp dispute with Britain. The British, who have long fished off Icelandic coasts, insist that they have the right to continue to do so.

The whole question was reviewed at a United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva this summer, when several 6-mile and 12-mile proposals were advanced to change the long-standing tradition that the right of nations to territory includes waters—and the air above it—3 miles distant from their shores. The conferees adjourned without agreement, but the question doubtless will be taken up again by the UN.

American Students Quiz Soviet Leaders on TV

"Youth Wants to Know," an ABC television program, is showing a special series of filmed interviews of top Soviet officials by American students who visited Russia not long ago. The interviews are shown Sunday afternoons 5:30 to 6:00 p.m., EDT. The last 2 of this series, appearing October 5 and 12, will be on the air 5:00 to 5:30 p.m., EDT.

On next Sunday's show, students will interview A. N. Mikhailov, Minister of Culture in Russia. Other Soviet leaders to be quizzed by American youths include V. P. Elutin, Minister of Higher Education; Professor A. A. Blagoravov, member of Russia's top science group; and V. M. Zhdanov, Deputy Minister of Health.

Also on television, NBC will give a repeat showing of a musical version of the classic folk legend, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," tomorrow, September 16, 7:30 p.m., EDT. First shown last November, the 90-minute program stars Van Johnson and Claude Rains. It is in color.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) missiles and our national defense, and (2) France.

News Quiz

Integration Issue

- Trace the development of the school dispute in Little Rock, Arkansas.
- In U. S. Supreme Court hearings, what arguments have been given for and against postponement of integration at Central High School?
- Name a state besides Arkansas that is in the spotlight because of school segregation problems.
- Describe the "separate but equal" doctrine as applied to racial matters.
- When did the Supreme Court abandon this doctrine, so far as public elementary and high schools were concerned?
- Name some states or localities that have taken fairly substantial steps since 1954 to merge their white and Negro school systems.
- Name several that are determined to resist the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings.
- What do the *Richmond News Leader* and South Carolina's James Byrnes say about the Court's decrees? Describe the views of Florida legislator John Orr, Jr., on the topic of segregation.

Discussion

Can you suggest some new policies, or courses of action, that might help to ease racial tensions?

The Two Chinas

- Why does the conflict between Red and Nationalist China seriously concern the United States?
- What is the U. S. attitude toward the government of communist China?
- How do some of our allies differ with this attitude?
- Give a brief description of Red China, including its size and population.
- Tell something about Taiwan, the Pescadores, Quemoy, and Matsu Islands.
- Explain how the division of China came about in the years after 1911.
- List opposing arguments on the issues of U. S. recognition of Red China plus admittance of the communist land to the UN.
- As of last week, was there any hope of preventing large-scale war in the Far East?

Discussion

- Do you believe the United States should recognize Red China and approve her admittance to the UN? Why or why not?
- Should we use force, if necessary, to protect Chiang's small islands off the China mainland? Also Taiwan? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

- What reasons does India's Prime Minister Nehru give for his belief that communism is doomed?
- State issues that are likely to come up for debate in the forthcoming UN General Assembly meeting.
- How do school enrollments this year compare with those of 1957-1958?
- What is the purpose of Citizenship Day?
- Briefly describe Morocco's plans to improve her economic position.
- Tell something about the backgrounds of Nelson Rockefeller and Averell Harriman. What elective office do they seek?

Answers to Know That Word

- (b) prevent; 2. (d) entangled; 3. (a) stirring up anger; 4. (d) approve; 5. (c) forestall; 6. (b) underhanded.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A man lent a business associate \$1,000, but since it was simply a friendly loan he did not demand a receipt. Months passed and no move was made to repay the obligation. What was worse, he couldn't prove he had made the loan.

Finally, the victim consulted his lawyer, who advised him: "Write and tell your associate that you must have the \$5,000 you lent him. He will answer and say that he only borrowed \$1,000, and then you will have it in writing."

"We've been married a year and never quarreled. If a difference of opinion



"Are you tired? We're a bit off course."

arises and I'm right, my husband gives in."

"And what if he's right?"

"That has never occurred."

Victor Borge, pianist and comedian, announced at the close of a CBS television show: "I wish to thank my mother and father, who made this show possible, and my 5 children, who made it necessary."

Harry Truman, talking politics with a group of Yale students, was asked by one earnest youth, "How do I start in politics, sir?"

Replied the former President, "You've already started. You're spending somebody else's money, aren't you?"

A new golf ball is being advertised that "accelerates from zero to 170 miles per hour in less than one-thousandth of a second."

They probably got the idea for it from watching a parking lot attendant move cars.

The Brain—that wonderful gadget that works tirelessly from the time you get up in the morning until the time you get to school.

The Two Chinas

(Continued from page 1)

jet-powered, and a rather small navy. Without aid, he faced unfavorable odds.

The Chinese Red Army numbers more than 2,000,000 men. Red air strength may be 2,500 planes and probably over half of these are Russian-designed jets. Red naval power includes Soviet-type submarines. A major part of this communist might was stationed near the coast opposite Chiang's islands as the threat of large-scale fighting increased.

The Reds launched their first attacks with land artillery, cannon from ships, and by air only against Chiang's smallest islands. Direct assault on

low for most Chinese under communism.

The Reds run a strong and ruthless dictatorship from their capital, Peking (also called Peiping) which has a population of 2,768,000. Biggest of the mainland cities is Shanghai, a commercial center with 7,000,000

Nationalist China. Besides Taiwan—the biggest island under Chiang's control—Nationalist territory includes the smaller Pescadores, Quemoy, Matsu, and many tiny islands that are little more than big rocks. Some of the smallest of these are barely 1½ to 5 miles from communist land.

Chiang's republic takes in 13,885 square miles, not much more than the area of Maryland. Taiwan itself occupies all but about 350 square miles, and is home for most of the Nationalist population of 9,183,000. Sugar,

did not smash them. They set up a government of their own.

Red forces did join with Chiang against Japan in World War II, but civil conflict began with Japan's defeat in 1945. Using arms captured from the fallen enemy and aided by Russia, the Chinese Reds fought—except for a brief truce—until Chiang was forced to flee.

The U. S. and China. Generalissimo Chiang was our ally in World War II, and he received hundreds of millions of dollars of U. S. aid.

As a free world ally, Chiang helped to organize the United Nations. His country was given a permanent seat on the UN Security Council—along with the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, all victors in the global conflict.

When the Chinese civil war began

has little to do with recognizing it. We send diplomats to a country to make negotiations easier. If we had representatives in Red China—as we do in Russia—we could see what is going on and be better able to look out for our own interests.

"As a big nation, Red China should be in the UN if this organization is to be a *really representative* world body. As a UN member, she could express her views on global affairs, and they might be of value. She could be subjected to criticism for actions that seemed wrong, and the United Nations might help bring about compromise settlements in such instances.

"With recognition, we and other lands would be able to carry on a profitable trade with the communist Chinese mainland."

On the other side of this question such arguments as these are presented:

"Recognizing Mao now would add to his prestige and be looked upon as a great victory for communism. We would lose prestige among friendly or neutral Asian-African lands. Their leaders would fear that we were giving up our stand against the spread of Red power.

"We've rarely been able to negotiate sound agreements with Russia, even though we recognize her government and she belongs to the UN. There is no reason to believe we would do any better in diplomatic dealings with Mao. If he is fully determined to carry on aggression, he won't stop to listen to any UN debate of his demands.

"Some of our allies recognized Red China because they desperately needed new markets for their goods. Britain, for one, has found trading with the Reds most difficult. We don't really need China's trade, and getting some of it is no good reason for recognition."

Present crisis. The hard question for the United States to decide as communist shells fell on small Nationalist islands off the China mainland was: *Did the shellings mean that the Reds were preparing to carry the fight to Taiwan?*

By a 1954 treaty with Chiang, the United States is pledged to protect Taiwan and its nearby Pescadores isles. After the Reds gained a few small coastal islands during a flare-up in 1955, Congress authorized the President to act for the defense of *any* Nationalist territory if Taiwan was endangered.

Secretary Dulles issued a strong warning to the Reds in a statement on behalf of the President. Mr. Dulles said that Mr. Eisenhower would not hesitate to use America's armed forces if necessary to assure the defense of Taiwan. The statement meant, a high-ranking official declared, that we would fight to hold islands off the communist coast.

Those opposed to U. S. military action argue: "We have no business going to battle for a few practically worthless islands. Some of them are so close to China that they really should be regarded as suburbs of mainland cities. They are as truly a part of Red China as Long Island is a part of New York State.

"Even if the communists take these islands, they will be in no better position than before to conquer Taiwan. Chiang should withdraw his troops from the Matsus, Quemoy and other tiny islands in the area, so that none



COMMUNIST CHINA is about 270 times bigger than Taiwan (Nationalist China). Tachen Islands and Amoy are in Red hands. Nationalists control Pescadores, Quemoy, and Matsu. World asks: What is future of these islands?

Taiwan itself has not taken place as we go to press.

Before further discussing the latest crisis, let us first take a look at the 2 Chinas and how they came to be.

Communist China, the mainland. It now has probably more than 600,000,000 people—more than any other land and close to a fourth of the world's population. It is earth's third-largest country—after Russia and Canada. Its area, 3,750,000 square miles, compares with 3,608,787 for the United States (including Alaska).

A part of Mt. Everest—5½ miles above sea level and the world's highest peak—stands at Tibetan China's frontier with Nepal. On the plains of the north, wheat is grown. In the warm southland, rice is a leading crop.

China has rich stores of coal, iron, tungsten, tin, and other minerals. These have helped her to supply raw materials for industries—and, with a great deal of help from Soviet Russia, she has built many new factories since World War II.

In a land that has often known famine during bad crop years, agricultural output has been stepped up. Much of the food is sold or traded to other lands to pay for machinery, however, and living standards remain

rice, and tea are important crops in the mainly agricultural islands. Taiwan has coal, some other minerals, and timber. Cement is manufactured, but there are few other industries.

Chiang governs from Taipei, the Taiwan capital and largest city with 662,000 people. The Generalissimo acts with a firm hand in a drive to keep Reds out of the islands, but the people do elect their own legislature. They can take jobs as they please, not be assigned to them as on the communist mainland. Food supplies are adequate and living standards higher than on the mainland.

The division. Even powerful emperors in centuries past could not control all of vast China, for war lords with personal armies often governed large areas—with or without approval of their monarch.

With the overthrow of Emperor Pu-Yi in 1911, China became a republic, and it too had trouble with war lords. A worse danger arose as communists organized, with Russian encouragement, in the 1920's.

Chiang took over from Sun Yat-sen, China's first President, in 1925. Two years later, he started a military campaign against the Reds. He drove them to refuge in the far north, but

in 1945, the U. S. government helped to get the Reds and Chiang to adopt the truce that lasted barely 6 months. Our action at that time has long caused bitter controversy.

Critics argue that we undercut Chiang by practically forcing him to work with the Reds, who then had time to plan secretly for a new surprise attack. More financial aid to Chiang then, the critics hold, would have saved billions we have spent since to help his Nationalist republic and combat Red Chinese aggression.

Defenders of our policy say that the 1945 truce was one last hope for Chiang to build peace in his country. When the truce was broken, it is contended, nothing further could be done to save his retreating army from defeat, and spending more then would have been a total waste.

Recognition? At this critical period, discussion of recognizing communist Mao's regime may seem strange. Yet Britain and other free nations have recognized him, and there are a number of non-communist nations that would give his government a UN seat.

Arguments for U. S. recognition and UN membership are similar, and follow these lines:

"Liking or disliking a government



CHINESE RED, Mao Tse-tung, has vowed to take Taiwan from Nationalists

of his fighting men will be captured. We, in turn, should not fight Red China over these islands and run the risk that her powerful Russian ally would step in and bring about World War III."

Americans feeling that U. S. armed action is justifiable reply: "The small islands are valuable as outposts for keeping watch against the start of big offensives against Taiwan and as bases for stopping such offensives. If we stand idly by, the Reds will take one small island, then another, and soon there will be an end to the Taiwan anti-communist republic."

"There are grave risks, certainly. We took them in Korea in 1950-1953, when Red China fought against us and our UN allies. Russia didn't enter the fight with her troops, and a new global conflict didn't begin. We must gamble that Russia won't intervene this time either—and defend Chiang's territory if the march of communism is to be stopped where it is."

Such are the arguments back and forth. Can a peaceful compromise be reached around the discussion table? One of the issues being debated is Red China's claim that she legally controls all the seas 12 miles off her shores, including certain Nationalist China isles (see page 5 note).

—By TOM HAWKINS

Isles in Far East

Glimpse of the Small Areas Now Under Dispute

THE swish of artillery shells overhead could be heard clearly on Big Quemoy Island as Chinese high school students attended their classrooms. There was no panic. The students stuck to their task.

Shopkeepers and farmers, as did the students, knew that communist forces from the mainland of China might try to invade their anti-Red isle at any time. Nevertheless, the people of Quemoy—about 50,000 not counting troops—chose to keep on with daily work as long as they possibly could.

Big Quemoy, smaller than Washington, D. C., is one of a group of Nationalist China's islands next door to the communist-held mainland. This group was a main Red target at the start of the present crisis.

From Big Quemoy (there are also several smaller Quemoy's), islanders can see the nearby mainland. A hilly, rocky island, Quemoy produces wheat, sweet potatoes and other vegetables, and some—but not enough—rice for its people. Red clay, kaolin, is used in making dishes.

In recent years, the Nationalists have built new roads and schools in the Quemoy island group, and—by modern methods—stepped up agricultural output of the rocky soil. Major efforts, however, have been directed to the building of fortifications for the 50,000 soldiers stationed there.

North of the Quemoy's are the Matsus, another group of coastal isles under Red attack. They are mostly tiny rocks that have never been carefully mapped for area. Altogether, they may be no more than half as large as Big Quemoy. Matsu, the biggest, has about 5,000 civilians, and a similar number may live on the other isles. They are fishermen-farmers.

The main Nationalist territory, of course, is made up of Taiwan and the Pescadores—some 75 to 100 miles off the Reds' mainland coast.

The 64 Pescadores Islands altogether are only 42 miles in area (Los Angeles is more than 10 times this large), but they are important because of their nearness to Taiwan—30 miles to the east. One of the isles—Penghu—is a big Nationalist naval base.

Fishing and packaging the catch for market are the chief occupations of the Pescadores. Corn, fruits, and sugar cane are grown, and phosphate is mined. About 70,000 people live on the Pescadores.

Taiwan (see article beginning on page 1), as the biggest of all Nationalist China's islands and the headquarters of Chiang, has naturally had the greatest benefits from programs for new highways, factories, schools, and hospitals.

Mountains rise abruptly from Taiwan's east coast to heights about 10,000 feet, then slope to the west coast, which provides the island's chief farming area. Summers are hot and humid, and winters are fairly cool and dry. Typhoons often blast the islands between June and September.

If No One Had to Work — By Clay Coss

LEONARD Dreyfuss, a prominent advertising executive, recently came forth with this little fantasy. We quote his story as told in the *United Business Service*:

"I dreamed I had a million dollars and never need work again. I thought of all the things I could do with that million 'bucks.' I would buy a finer house and the sportiest of automobiles. I would buy my wife everything she wanted! I was in clover!

"In my dream, I dressed and went down to breakfast. But there wasn't any! My wife was in tears—no food had been delivered—not even a bottle of milk nor the morning newspaper. She tried to phone the grocer but the line was dead.

"I went outside—the street was deserted—not a bus or automobile in sight. I walked on and on. Nothing was moving. A few people appeared—and I began to ask questions.

"What has happened? Where can I buy food?"

"Then I got a jolt. Someone said 'Don't you know? Everybody now has a million dollars and nobody has to work.'

"Then it dawned on me, as never before, that each of us is dependent upon all the rest—that to a small extent, even my labor has a place in the total welfare of mankind.

"Then I awoke. My dream was over. The sun was shining—the birds sing-

Good Opportunities in Psychology

An Expanding, Challenging Field

A HIGH school junior, who was once on the honor roll, is falling behind in his studies and is in danger of failing half of his courses. He has become a careless dresser and takes little interest in various school and community activities.

Upon the recommendations of his teacher and principal, and with the consent of his parents, the youth sees a trained psychologist. After giving him a variety of tests, and talking things over with him, the psychologist finds that the student is highly intelligent but has lost interest in day-to-day activities because of troubled relations with his 2 brothers.

The psychologist then checks thoroughly into the causes of the problem and discusses it with the family. As the parents and brothers gain an understanding of the difficulty, changes are made to overcome it. In time, the student's grades and behavior show improvement.

Handling personality problems such as this one is only one of the many tasks you are likely to face if you become a psychologist. You may also help a physically handicapped person adjust to his condition and make the best possible use of his talents. Or you may help another individual overcome poor study or work habits.

Some of the many branches of work in this field are: *Counseling and guidance*, in which the psychologist assists people who have vocational, educational, or family problems to solve. *Clinical psychology*, which concerns itself with helping individuals overcome personality difficulties. *Personnel and industrial psychology*, which deals with the recruiting and training

of new employees. *Child and educational psychology*, which deals with children's behavior problems and with methods of teaching.

Qualifications. For success in this profession, you should have higher than average intelligence and a mind that can adapt itself quickly to new situations and ideas.

Training. While in high school, take a college preparatory course. Next, you will need at least 4 years of college study with a major in psychology. Actually, the better jobs in this profession are open only to persons with advanced degrees. It takes 1 or 2 years' study beyond college for an M.A. degree, and a total of 3 to 4 years for the Ph.D.

Job opportunities. The U. S. Department of Labor says the job outlook for psychologists is exceedingly bright, and is likely to be so for many years to come. New jobs are opening up



PSYCHOLOGIST testing a student

constantly in government service, school systems, private industry, and elsewhere.

Persons trained in this profession are employed by colleges and universities, the federal and state government, industrial firms, hospitals, and child guidance clinics as well as public and private school systems. A few psychologists have private offices, as lawyers and doctors do, where they administer tests and outline guidance programs for individual clients.

Advantages. The work is highly stimulating and interesting. Also, persons employed in this field have the satisfaction that comes from helping their fellow man.

Disadvantages. The job of constantly dealing with other people's problems can be extremely wearing unless you are well suited for this kind of work. Unless your nerves can stand the emotional strain under which psychologists must often work, it would probably be better to choose another career.

Earnings. As a beginner with a B.A. degree, you are likely to earn just under \$4,000 a year. Persons with advanced degrees usually start out at \$5,500. Experienced psychologists generally receive between \$7,000 and \$10,000 or more a year.

Both men and women can find good career opportunities in this highly rewarding profession.

More information. Write to the American Psychological Association, 1333 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Also talk things over with your school guidance counselor.

—By ANTON BERLE



JOHNSON

Morocco: Striving Young Nation

Its Leaders Are Confident They Can Solve Vital Problems

(This is one of a series of articles on North Africa and the Middle East by Tim Coss, AMERICAN OBSERVER staff member, who visited that area during the summer.)

IN the early part of June, I arrived in Morocco, the first stop on my trip through North Africa and the Middle East. Morocco, considerably larger than the state of California, lies in the northwest part of Africa and is bounded by both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

Casablanca, with a population of 800,000, is the biggest city and principal seaport of the country. Here, a large French population lives side by side with the Arab inhabitants. Modern stores and office buildings give evidence of a thriving business community. American and European cars fill the streets. Sidewalks and shops are crowded with French women in western dress, as well as Moroccan women—some in the traditional veil and others wearing the latest European fashions.

Theaters showing American movies; mosques; streamlined office buildings; the Arab quarters where people are packed into ancient dwellings and narrow streets are lined with outdoor shops—these are some of the contrasting sights in Casablanca. Incidentally, the visitor to Africa expects to find the heat very uncomfortable, but the coastal cities of Morocco have quite moderate climates.

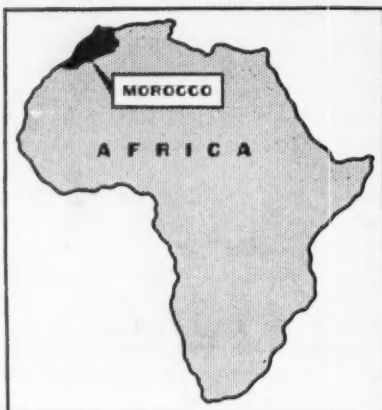
From Casablanca I drove to Rabat, the capital, which is located about 50 miles to the northeast. This city of 157,000 people is smaller than Casablanca and does not have nearly as much business activity.

The government of this 2½-year-old nation is a monarchy with the King having the final word on all matters. He usually asks for recommendations from his cabinet ministers and from the National Consultative Assembly, a body composed of 76 members appointed by him. A constitution is presently being prepared. Future plans call for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy similar to that in Great Britain.

The King of Morocco, 47-year-old Mohammed V, is one of the most popular of today's ruling monarchs. He led his country's independence movement for many years. When the French exiled him for political reasons in 1953, his followers raised violent protests.

From that time on, Morocco's drive for independence was irresistible. When France and Spain (each of which had controlled a part of Morocco) recognized this land as a sovereign nation in March of 1956, Mohammed V was the overwhelming choice among the country's 10,000,000 people to serve as their leader.

Some of the major difficulties facing the government were pointed out to me in discussions with Abderrahman Neggai, Chief of the Royal Cabinet. Mr. Neggai has a fine command of English and is an unusually intelligent



MOROCCO is in northwestern Africa

person. He is very concerned about the continuing friction between his country and France.

One reason for this hostility is the presence of 30,000 French troops on Moroccan soil. The exact date for the withdrawal of these forces has not been decided. France says the troops are necessary for the protection of approximately 350,000 of her citizens who continue to reside in Morocco, and also to keep neighboring Algerian rebels from using Morocco as a base of operations.

Moroccan sympathy for the rebel cause in Algeria adds to the ill feeling between the 2 nations. This situation is damaging to Morocco, since her economy is closely tied to that of France.

Morocco urgently needs to raise her living standards. The majority of the people are very poor, the average annual income per person being \$175 (ours is slightly more than \$2,000).

In a talk with Medhi Ben Barka, President of the National Consultative Assembly, I was told of Morocco's plans to improve her economic position. Mr. Ben Barka stressed these points:

Three-fourths of the Moroccan people earn their living from the soil. Since these rural inhabitants represent the bulk of the nation's consumers, their lot must be improved before large-scale industrialization can become possible. As the earning power of the farmer increases, he will be in a position to buy products turned out by Morocco's new industries.

A big step toward improving farm

conditions is being taken under a project known as "Operation Plow." For many years, the farmers tilled their small plots of land individually. They couldn't afford modern equipment and, as a result, often failed to get their land plowed in time for the rains.

Under the new project, many farmers are voluntarily tearing down fences separating their land from other surrounding plots and are allowing government teams using modern equipment to come in and plow all the small holdings together as a unit.

Among other big problems are the lack of sufficient teachers and school buildings, plus a shortage of doctors, engineers, and other technicians.

Morocco looks to the United States for help in these early, crucial years of her existence. She has received \$50,000,000 from America over the past 2 years in the form of loans and grants. Unfortunately, appreciation for this aid has been diminished as a consequence of our large-scale financial assistance to France which has enabled that country to continue her war against Algerian nationalists.

Morocco has great hopes for a future North African Federation to include Tunisia and a free Algeria along with Morocco.

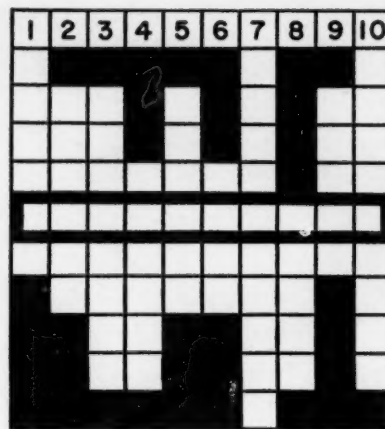
Thus far, Morocco has worked with the West, but she appears to be heading more and more toward a policy of neutrality. Foreign Minister Balafrej has indicated that not only French but all foreign troops must soon leave Morocco.

This would be a serious blow to the United States. We are presently operating 4 air bases and several radar stations there which were leased to us by the French when they controlled the country.

Many people with whom I talked feel that our government is endangering its influence and prestige in that country and in Africa as a whole by failing to support the nationalist aspirations of the Algerian Arab population. During these conversations, I explained that France has been a long-time friend and ally of the United States, and that we want to maintain her friendship along with that of the Arab nations. Invariably, the answer was that we couldn't do this if France insisted on ruling North African territory.



MOROCCO'S ROYAL FAMILY. King Mohammed V poses with five of his children. Crown Prince Mulai Hassan, heir to the throne, is not in the picture.



CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical location. Solution will be given in next week's issue.

1. Nation which once controlled a large part of Morocco.
2. President of Nationalist China, whose headquarters are on the island of Taiwan (also known as Formosa).
3. Attorney who has been playing a prominent role in the Little Rock school controversy.
4. Capital and largest city of Taiwan.
5. Governor of Arkansas.
6. A current project aimed at improving Moroccan farm conditions is known as "Operation _____."
7. Island group near Taiwan.
8. Small, mountainous country—neighbor of Red China.
9. In 1945, the United States helped arrange a _____ between Chinese Nationalists and Communists.
10. China's first President. (Name includes more than one word.)

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Anchorage. VERTICAL: 1. De Gaulle; 2. Juneau; 3. Arctic; 4. fishing; 5. Arizona; 6. Jordan; 7. Hawaii; 8. Egypt; 9. Israel.

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. It was believed by some that the Secretary of State's warning would *deter* (dē-tēr) communist attack. (a) encourage (b) prevent (c) frighten (d) prepare for.

2. The small country wanted to avoid becoming *embroiled* (ēm-broil'd) in the conflict. (a) defeated (b) damaged (c) destroyed (d) entangled.

3. *Provocation* (prōv-ō-kā'shun) all too often invites trouble. (a) stirring up anger (b) speaking without thinking (c) practical jokes (d) omitting important details.

4. The Supreme Court had to decide whether or not to *sanction* (sāngk'-shun) the postponement. (a) disapprove (b) vote on (c) delay (d) approve.

5. The vote in Congress was such as to *preclude* (prē-klōōd) a Presidential veto. (a) invite (b) necessitate (c) forestall (d) override.

6. An intelligence agent must often use *devious* (dē-vi-ūs) means to get information. (a) secret (b) underhanded (c) extremely reckless (d) bold and imaginative.

